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Poetry.

THE BIRTH OF PORTRAITURE.

BY THOMAS MOORE.

As once the Grecian maiden wooed
Her gallant mid the summer bowers,
There stood a youth, with eyes of love,
To watch her while she wove the flowers:
The south was shining in painting's art,
But never had studied woman's brow;
Nor knew the coloring which the art
Can shed on nature's charms, till now.
First he took to whom we owe
All that's fair and bright below.

His hand had pictured many a rose,
And sketched the rays that light the brook;
But what were those, or what we thought,
To woman's blush, to woman's look?
Oh! this such magic power to be,
To paint the living life in me,
And fix the soul that space can't see.

His prayer was soon as he had heard;
His pallet, touched by Love, grew warm.
And painting's art he had transerred
From lifeless flowers to woman's form.
Still, as from time to time he drew,
The fair design alone on the more,
And there was now a glow, a soul,
Where once only colors glowed before.

When first colors learn'd to speak,
And lines into life were brought,
While musing on the maiden's cheek,
Young man's heart felt through the thought:
Then hush'd his dearest dream,
Upon the looks of beauty thrown,
And, transferr'd to eyes,
Enrich'd soul within the blue.

LIFE'S SMILES AND TEARS.

BY EDWARD J. BARNES.

O remember this life is but dark and brief,
There are sorrows and tears and despair for all,
And that hope and joy are as leaves that fall;
Then pluck the bounteous and fragrant leaf,
Before the autumn of pain and grief!

There are hopes and smiles with their starry rays,
O press them tenderly to thy heart!
They will not return when they once depart!
Rejoice in the radiant and joyous day,
Though the light, though the glow but a moment stay!

As the night-drops fall with their diamond sheen,
They sparkle beneath the e'erlast beam,
And die in their light, it is as an angel dream!
What is loved and is lost, no more can be seen,
Thus it dies!—O, 'twere better it never had been.

Agriculture.

FATTENING POLTRY.—C. Jackson, of
Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, says, I
keep my fattening poultry in a warm, quiet
room, one with glass windows, with shut-
ters facing the S. side. I vary the food con-
stantly, never giving the same twice suc-
cessively. Small potatoes boiled, boiled
on and Indian meal, a piece of cooked
meat suspended from the rafters always re-
sponsible, milk to drink, and water fresh
every day, a heap of gravel, one of ashes,
and some charcoal, are my means of mak-
ing poultry ready for the market in two
weeks from the time they are put up to
fatten. If longer than this time is required
there must be some mistake in the manage-
ment. It should be recollected that the
summer meat is put on a fattening animal,
whether a steer or chicken, the more ten-
der it is. I place before my poultry all the
materials for fattening themselves, tempt
their appetites by giving them variety, and
keep them quiet and comfortable, as I have
all the time. It is well known that the di-
gestive process is sooner and easier finished
during a state of rest. A chicken should
have nothing to worry it, no anxiety of
mind. Could they anticipate their later
end, and the reasons for our supplying
them with the dainties of the land, they
would be held very uneasy, and I make it
a point to keep all such information from
them.

FRUITING CROPS.—The farmers through-
out the country never had greater induc-
ments held out to them to plant larger crops
in the spring than they now have. If war
takes place in Europe, breadstuffs will be
continually high and will be in great demand
abroad. If the present price of flour con-
tinues, various substances will be tried in
New England as its substitute. There
will therefore be a great demand for rye,
corn, potatoes and buckwheat. These
crops will therefore be profitable ones.
The muck of many a neglected hole can
be drawn out and employed on sandy hills.
The bushes from many a despoiled pasture
can be cut off and the culture of its grass
be encouraged. Even the waste land in the
vicinities of the Virginia fences can be dug
out and planted with potatoes. Not a foot
of land need be wasted.

Selected Cate.

UNCLE GEORGE'S STORY.

We had devoted the morning before my
wedding day to the arrangement of those
troublesome, delightful, endless little af-
fairs, which the world says must be set in
order on such occasions; and late in the
afternoon, we walked down, Charlotte and
myself, to take a last bachelor and maiden
peep at the home which, next day, was to be
ours in partnership. Goody Birney,
already installed as our cook and house-
keeper, stood at the door, ready to receive
us as we crossed the market-place to inspect
our cottage for the twentieth time,—cot-
tage by courtesy,—next door to my father's
maison, by far the best and handsomest
in the place. It was some distance from
Charlotte's home, where she and her wid-
owed mother lived,—all the way down
the lime-tree avenue, then over the breezy
common, besides traversing the principal
and only street, which terminated in the
village market-place.

The front of our house was quakerlike,
in point of neatness and humility. But
enter. It is not hard to display good taste
when the banker's book puts no veto on
the choice gems of furniture, which give
the finishing touch to the whole. Then
pass through, and bestow a glance upon
our living rooms, looking down upon that
greatest of luxuries, a terraced garden,
commanding the country—and not a little
of that country mine already—the farm
which my father had given me, to keep
me quiet and contented at home. For the
closing perspective of our view, there was
the sea, like a bright blue rampart rising
before us. White-sailed vessels, or self-
willed steamers, flitted to and fro for our
amusement.

We tripped down the terrace steps, and
of course looked in upon the little artificial
grove to the right, which I had caused to be
lined throughout with foreign shells and
glittering spars,—more gifts from my ever-
bountiful father. Charlotte and I went
laughingly along the straight gravel walk,
flanked on each side with a regiment of
dahlia; that led us to the little gate, open-
ing to give us admission to my father's
own pleasure-ground and orchard.

The dear old man was rejoined to re-
ceive us. A daughter was that he so
long had wished for. We hardly knew
whether to smile, or weep for joy, as we
all sat together on the same rustic bench,
overshadowed by the tulip-tree, which some
one said my father had himself brought
from North America. But of the means
by which he became possessed of many of
his choicest treasures, he never breathed
a syllable to me. His father, I very well
knew, was nothing more than a homely
farmer, cultivating no great extent of not
too productive sea-side land; but Charlotte's
face drew up as she was to wear to-morrow
again another present from him—was, her
mother proudly pronounced, valuable and
handsome enough for a princess.

Charlotte half-whispered, half-said aloud,
that she had no fear now that Richard
Leroy, her boisterous admirer, would dare
to attempt his reported threat to carry her
off to the continent in his cutter. Richard's
name made my father frown, so we said no
more; we walked again into that dreamy
state of silent enjoyment, which was the
best expression of our happiness.

Leroy's father was called a farmer; but
on our portion of the English coast there
are many things that are well understood
rather than clearly and distinctly expressed;
and no one had ever enlightened my igno-
rance. My father was on speaking terms
with him, that was all; courteous, but dis-
tant; half timid, half mysterious. He dis-
couraged my childish intimacy with Rich-
ard; yet he did not go so far as to forbid it.
Once, when I urged him to allow me to
accompany young Leroy in his boat, to fish
in the Channel one calm and bright sum-
mer morning, he peremptorily answered,
"No! I do not wish you to learn to be a
sneak." But then, he instantly checked
himself, and afterwards was more anxious
and kind to me than ever. Still Richard
and I continued playfellows until we grew
up, and both admired Charlotte. He would
have made a formal proposal for her hand,
if the marked discouragement of her family
had not shut out every opportunity. This
touched his pride, and once made him de-
clare, in an off-hand way, that it would cost
him but very little trouble to land such a
light cargo as that, some pleasant evening,
in France, or even on one of the Azore
Islands, if orange groves and orange blow-
soms were what my lady cared about. It
is wonderful how far, and how swiftly,
heedless words do fly when once they are
uttered. Such speeches did not close the
breach, but instead, laid the first founda-
tion for one of those confirmed strange-
ments which village neighbourhoods only
know. The repugnance manifested by
Charlotte's friends was partly caused by
the mystery which hung to Richard's am-
ple means. The chance was unfortunately
made in my favour. In consequence, as a
candidate, Richard Leroy

really did lie, amongst us, under an unex-
pressed and indefinite ban, which was by
no means likely to be removed by the toy-
stering, scornful air of superiority with
which he mostly spoke of, looked at, and
treated us.

Charlotte and I took leave of my father
on that grey September evening with the
full conviction that every blessing was in
store for us which affection and wealth had
the power to procure. Over the green,
and up the lime-tree avenue, and then, good-
night, my lady-love! Good-night, thus
parting, for the very last time. To-morrow
ah! think of to-morrow. The quarters of
the church clock strike half-past nine—
Good-night, dear mother-in-law. And,
once more, good-night, Charlotte!

It was somewhat early to leave; but my
father's plans required it. He desired that
we should be married, not at the church
of the village where we all resided, but at
one distant short walk, in which he took
a peculiar interest—where he had selected
the spot for a family burial-place, and where
he wished the family registers to be kept.
It was a secluded hamlet; and my father
had simply made the request that I would
budge for a while at a farm-house there, in
order that the wedding might be performed
at the place he fixed his heart upon. My
duty and my interest were to obey.

"Good night, Charlotte," had not long
been uttered, before I was fairly on the
way to my temporary home. Our village,
and its few scattered lights, were soon left
behind, and I then was upon the open
down, walking on with a springing step—
On one side was spread the English Chan-
nel; and from time to time I could mark
the appearance of the light at Cape Grizet,
on the French coast opposite. There it
was, coming and going, flashing out, and
dying away, with never-ceasing coquetry.
The cliff lay between my path and the sea.

There was no danger; for, although the
moon was not up, it was bright starlight.
I knew every inch of the way as well as I
did my father's garden walks. In Septem-
ber, however, mists will rise; and, as I ap-
proached the valley, there came the off-
spring of the pretty stream which ran
through it, something like a light cloud
rushing along the ground before the wind.
Is there aught looming up? Perhaps
there may be. If so, better steer quite
clear of the cliff, by means of a gentle cir-
cuit inland. It is quite impossible to miss
the valley; and, once in the valley, it is
equally difficult to miss the hamlet. Rich-
ard and Leroy have been frequently backward
and forward the last few evenings; it would
be strange if we should chance to meet
here, and on such an occasion.

On, and still on, cheerily. In a few min-
utes more I shall reach the farm, and then,
to pass one more solitary night is almost
a pleasurable delay, a refinement in hap-
piness. I could sing and dance for joy.
Yes, dance all alone, on the elastic turf!
There; just one footstep; just one—
Good God! is this not the shock of an
earthquake? I hasten to advance another
step, but the ground beneath me quivers
and sinks. I grasp at the side of a yawning
pitfall, but grasp in vain. Down, down,
down, I fall headlong.

When my senses returned, and I could
look about me, the moon had risen, and
was shining in at the treacherous hole
through which I had fallen. A glance was
only too sufficient to explain my position.
Why had I always so foolishly refused to
allow the farmer to meet me half way, and
accompany me to his house every evening,
knowing, as I did know, how the chalk
and limestone of the district had been under-
mined in catacombs, sinuous and secret
for wells, flint, manure, building materi-
als, and other purposes? My poor father
and Charlotte!

Patience. It can hardly be possible that
now, on the eve of marriage, I am suddenly
doomed to a lingering death. The night
must be passed here, and daylight will show
some means of escape. I will lie down on
this heap of earth that fell under me.

Amidst despairing thoughts, and a hideous
waking nightmare, daylight slowly came.

The waning moon had not revealed the
extremity of my despair; but now it was
clearly visible that I had fallen double the
height I supposed. But for the turf which
had fallen under me, I must have been
killed on the spot. The hole was too large
for me to creep up, by pressing against it
with my back and knees; and there were
no friendly knobs or protuberances visible
on its smooth sides. The chalk increased in
diameter as it descended; like an inverted
funnel. I might possibly climb up a
wall; but could I creep along a ceiling?

I shouted as I lay; no one answered. I
shouted again—and again. Then I thought
that too much shouting would exhaust my
strength, and unfit me for the task of mount-
ing. I measured with my eye the distance
from stratum to stratum of each well-marked
layer of chalk. And then, the successive
beds of flint—they gave me the greatest
hope. If footloose could only be cut!—
Though the feat was difficult, it might be
practicable. The attempt must be made.
I arose, stiff and bruised. No matter.

The first layer of flints was not more than
seven or eight feet overhead. Those once
reached, I could secure a footing, and ob-
tain a first starting-place for escape. I
tried to climb to them with my feet and
hands. Impossible! the crumbling wall
would not support half my weight. As
fast as I attempted to get handhold of foot-
ing, it fell in fragments to the ground.

But, a better thought—to dig it away,
and make a mound so high that, by stand-
ing on it, I could manage to reach the flint
with my hands. I had my knife to help
me; and, after much hard work, my object
was accomplished, and I got within reach
of the shelf.

My hands had firm hold of the horizontal
flint. They were cut with clinging; but I
found that, by raising myself, and then
thrusting my feet into the chalk and marl,
I could support myself with one hand only,
leaving the other free to work. I did work;
clearing away the chalk above the flint,
so as to give me greater standing room—
At last, I thought I might venture upon
the ledge itself. By a supreme effort, I
reached the shelf; but moisture had made
the chalk unctuous and slippery to the
baffled grasp. It was in vain to think of
mounting higher, with no point of support,
no firm footing. A desperate leap across
the chasm afforded not the slightest hope;
because, even if successful, I could not for
one moment maintain the advantage gained.

I was determined to remain on the ledge
of flint. Another moment and a rattling
on the floor soon taught me my power-
lessness. Down sank the chalk beneath
my weight; and the stony table fell from
its fixture, only just failing to crush me
under it. Stunned, and cut, and bruised,
I spent some time prostrated by half-con-
scious but acute sensations of misery—
Sleep, which as yet I had not felt, began to
steal over me but could gain no mastery.

With each moment of incipient uncon-
sciousness, Charlotte was presented to me,
first in her wedding-dress; next, on our
terrace beckoning me gaily from the gar-
den below; then, we were walking arm-
in-arm in smiling conversation; or seated
happily together in my father's library—
But the full consciousness which rapidly
re-awakened presented each moment the
hideous truth. It was now broad day;
I realized Charlotte's sufferings. I beheld
her awaiting me in her bridal dress; now
hastening to the window, and straining her
sight over the valley, in the hope of my ap-
proach; now stricken down by despair at
my absence. My father, too, whose life
had been always bound up in mine!—
These fancies destroyed my power of
thought. I felt wild and frenzied. I raved
and shouted, and then listened, knowing
no answer could come.

But an answer did come; a maddening
answer. The sound of bells, dull, dead,
and in my hideous well-hole, just distin-
guishable. They rang out my marriage
peal. Why was I not buried alive when I
first fell?

I could have drunk blood, in my thirst,
had it been offered to me. De! I must, I
felt full well; but let me not die with
my mouth in flame. Then came the struggle
of sleep; and then fitful, tantalizing dreams.
Charlotte appeared to me plucking grapes,
and dropping them playfully into my mouth;
or catching water in the hollow of her
hand, from the little cascade in our grotto,
and I drank. But hark! drip, drip, and
again drip! Is this madness still? No—
There must be water oozing somewhere
out of the sides of this detested hole—
Where the treacherous wall is thinnest,
where the green patches are brightest and
widest spread on the clammy sides of my
living sepulchre, there will be the spot to
dig and to search.

Again the knife. Every blow gives a
more dead and hollow sound. The chalk
disintegrated is certainly not moisture; but the
blade sticks fast into wood—the wood of a
cask; something slowly begins to trickle
down. It is brandy!

Brandy! shall I taste it? Yet why not?
I did; and soon for a time remembered
nothing.

I retained a vivid and excited conscious-
ness up to one precise moment, which
might have been marked by a stop-watch,
and then all outward things were shut out,
as suddenly as if a lamp had been extin-
guished. A long and utter blank succeed-
ed. I have no further recollection either
of the duration of time, or of my bodily
sufferings. Had I died by alcoholic poison
—and it is a miracle the brandy did not
kill me—then would have been the end of
my actual and conscious existence. My
senses were dead. If what happened af-
terwards had occurred at that time, there
would have been no story for you to listen
to.

Once more, a burning thirst. Hunger
had entirely passed away. I looked up and
all was dark; not even the stars or the
cloudy sky were to be seen at the opening
of my cavern. A shower of earth and
heavy stones fell upon me as I lay. I still
was barely awake and conscious, and a
groan was the only evidence which es-
caped me that I had again recovered the
use of my senses.

"Hallo! What's that down there?"
said a voice whose tones were familiar to
me. I uttered a faint but frantic cry.

I heard a moment's whispering, and the
hollow echo of departing footsteps, and
then all was still again. The voice over-
head once more addressed me.

"Courage George; keep up your spirits!
In two minutes I will come and haul you
out. Don't you know me?"

I then did know that it could be no other
than my old rival, Richard Leroy. Before
I could collect my thoughts a light glim-
mered against one side of the wall; and
then, in the direction opposite the fallen
table of flint, and just over it, Richard ap-
peared, with a lantern in one hand and a
rope tied to a stick across it in the other.

Have your strength enough left to sit
upon this, and to hold by the rope while I
haul you up?"

"I think I have," I said. I got the stick
under me, and held by the rope to keep
steady on my seat. Richard planted his
feet firmly on the edge of his standing
place, and hauled me up. By a sleight of
hand and an effort of strength, in which I
was too weak to find the least assist-
ance, he landed me at the mouth of a sub-
terranean gallery opening into the well—
I could just see, on looking back, that if I
had only maintained my position on the
ledge of flint, and improved it a little,
I might by a daring and vigorous leap have
sprung to the entrance of this very gallery.
But those ideas were now useless. I was
so thoroughly worn out that I could scarce-
ly stand, and an entreaty for water prece-
ded even my expression of thanks.

"You shall drink your fill in one instant,
and I am heartily glad to have helped you
—but first let me mention one thing. It is
understood that you keep my secret. You
cannot leave this place—unless I blindfold
you, which would be an insult—without
learning the way to return to it; and of
course, what you see along the gal-
leries are to you nothing but shadows and
dreams. Have I your promise?"

I was unable to make any other reply
than to seize his hand, and burst into tears.
How I got from the cavern to the face of
the cliff, how thence to the beach, the re-
velling hamlet, and the sleeping village,
does not seem to my memory like a vision.
On the way across the downs, Leroy
stopped once or twice, more for the sake of
resting my aching limbs, than of taking
breath or repose himself. During those
intervals, he quietly remarked to me how
prejudiced and unfair we had all of us
been to him; that as for Charlotte he con-
sidered her as a child, a little sister, almost
even as a baby playing. She was not
the woman for him; he for his part liked a
girl with a little more of the devil about
her. No doubt he could have carried her
off, and so on; but she would have loved
him desperately a fortnight afterwards—
But, when he had once got her, what
should he have done with such a blue-eyed
milk-and-water angel as that? Nothing
serious to annoy us had ever entered his
head. And my father ought not to quite
forget the source of his fortune, and hold
himself from his equals; although he
might be lying quiet in harbour at present.
Really it was a joke, that, instead of clop-
ping with the bride, he should be bringing
home the eloped bridegroom!

I faintly when he carried me into my
father's house, and I remembered no more
than his temporary aid. But afterwards,
all went on slowly and surely. My father
and Richard became good friends, and the
old gentlemen acquired such influences
over him, that Leroy's "pleasure trips"
soon became rare, and finally ceased alto-
gether. At the last run, he brought a for-
sien wife over with him, and making her
—a Dutch woman of great beauty and
accomplishments; who, as he said, was as-
sisting a helpmate for him, as Charlotte,
he acknowledged, was for me. He also
took a neighboring parish church and its
appurtenances into favour, and settled
down as a houseman within a few miles of
us. And four families continue to go on
in the friendly way they have done for
the last few years, it seems like a Rich-
ard may conduct a Charlotte, to enter their
names together in a favourite register book.

ARSENIC EATERS.

The Syrian peasants eat arsenic as the
Chinese eat opium. They eat it for two
specific purposes—to acquire plumpness
and freshness of complexion, and to im-
prove their "wind," so as to enable them
to climb long steep mountains without dif-
ficulty of breathing. And, strange to hear,
these specific purposes are attained. The
young people eaters are remarkable for
blooming complexions, and full, rounded,
healthy appearances. The peasant, after
dissolving a slight particle of arsenic in
his mouth, ascends heights with facility
which he could not otherwise do without
the greatest difficulty of breathing.

Why is a vain young lady like a confem-
drunkard? Because neither of them
is satisfied with the moderate use of the
glass.

Historical.

MEMOIR OF RHODE ISLAND. OF THE NARRAGANSETT INDIANS.

When it was necessary to call the tribe
or neighborhood together, it was done by
shouting and howling, which being repeat-
ed from house to house, gave the alarm to
the whole town. If the whole nation was
to be alarmed, one swift on foot ran to the
next town, when a fresh runner was de-
spatched to the next, and so on till the
whole were alarmed.

Although they had no letters or figures
they had a facility of reckoning, to a great
amount, by the use of grains of corn which
served them instead of arithmetic.

Their affections were strong, especially
for their children, who were under but lit-
tle restraint from their parents; family gov-
ernment being scarcely known among
them.

Their wigwams were made by setting
long poles in the ground in a circle the
size they intended the house. The small
ends were then brought near enough to-
gether at the top to allow a hole to serve as
a chimney to let out the smoke and to let
in the light. The frame thus secured was
the work of the men, the women then cov-
ered it with mats of a finer texture fan-
tastically woven in various colors. Their
household furniture consisted principally
of sacks, mats, baskets and earthen ware,
all of which were made by the women—
Their lands were broken up in the spring
by the men who collected in numerous
bodies and went from field to field for that
purpose until all the land in the town in-
tended for planting was broken up; after
which, all the labor of planting, weeding,
and cultivating, as well as harvesting, d-
rying and preserving the crop, was done by
the women; and also all the household la-
bor.

Their houses were removed from place
to place with great facility, as the mats
only were transported and new poles to be
reared. When they removed from their
summer to their winter stations, or from
their winter to their summer stations, they
left the poles, or frames, of their houses
standing. At such times they had only the
mats to remove and re-adjust in their for-
mer places. Being fond of society, they
pitched their houses in clusters or little
towns, of fifty or sixty each. The Narra-
gansetts were so populous you might pass
a dozen of these towns in going twenty
miles. Houses of 15 feet diameter at the
base accommodated two families each,
comfortably. They had no windows, and
the door was made of a hanging mat—
When the family all went out, the last
person secured the door on the inside and
went out at the chimney.

The great council wigwam in which the
sachems held audience and transacted pub-
lic business, was fifty feet in diameter at
the base.

They measured time by the sun by day,
and by the moon and stars by night, in
which they were remarkably skillful and
accurate.

When any public communication was to
be made they all sat down in a ring,
one two or more deep according to their
numbers, (the speaker in the middle) every
man with his pipe and tobacco, and in pro-
found silence, while the orator, or orators
arranged, with much eloquence and ges-
ture, from one to two hours each.

Their shoes were made of a kind of
wild leather of their own tanning and of a
good quality. On taking them off they
were washed and hung up in the house to
dry.

They were swift on foot and would run
from eighty to one hundred miles between
the rising and setting of the sun.

When a person died, all the family put
on mourning, which was done by blacking
their faces with soot or lamp-black, and
their lamentations might be heard for half
a mile. They continued this mourning
and lamentations for weeks, and even a
year if the deceased had been a great pub-
lic benefactor. They never mentioned
the name of a friend after his death, and
if any bore the same name he was hence-
forth called by another. If any one called
the name of the deceased person, he was
fined. Repeating the name of a dead Sa-
chem was so resented as frequently to
cause the tribe to make war upon the Sa-
chem and tribe so offending. The corpse
of a deceased person was committed to the
care of some wise grave and well descen-
ded man who caused it to be bound up in
mats and buried, generally in a sitting po-
sition, more especially if it was a person of
rank. They first placed the corpse beside
the grave, when the whole company sat
round and lamented over it. When com-
mitted to the grave some of his most valu-
able and useful implements were depo-
sited with the deceased to assist him on his sup-
posed journey.

It was usual for the relations to make of-
ferings to the Gods after his burial, and
when Canonigons buried his son, he bur-
ied

his palace and all the goods in it as an offer-
ing to their great god Cowtantavit.

Of the Indians of the Island of Rhode Island.

The Indians who inhabited the Island
of Aquidauic, or Aquidau, now Rhode
Island, were subjects of the Narragansett
Sachems in the most extensive sense of the
word. Their right, was the right of entire
and unconditional conquest. The Island
was conquered some time before the set-
tlement of the English at New Plymouth.
The time of the conquest is not precisely
known, but the battle which terminated the
war and decided the fate of the Aquidians,
is believed to have been fought at a place
about three and a quarter miles from the
State House, in Newport, in the town of
Middletown, in the Swamp or low ground,
near the brook, or river, as it was formerly
called, a little to the eastward of the west
road, or leading to Bristol Ferry. The
traditional account of this battle has been
handed down from a Physician who lived
near the spot, more than one hundred
years since, whose name was Doctor Tar-
rell and who must have had it from the
Indians themselves, or from them, through
the old people then living, whose recollec-
tion would carry them back to the first
settlement of the Island, or nearly so, by
the English. The Aquidians first en-
countered the Narragansetts in a sea
fight, and were overcome, routed and van-
quished. At the before mentioned place
the Aquidians collected the remnant of
their Sachem in person, to make the last
struggle in defence of their country and
their lives. The Narragansetts surround-
ed their camp, attacked them on all sides
and killed their Sachem, roasted and slew
their warriors, and completed their con-
quest. The survivors then submitted
themselves and lands to the conquerors and
became their tributaries and dependants.
This tradition has some confirmation from
the fact that numerous arrow heads have
been ploughed up from time to time on and
near the battle ground, and also hatchets,
gouges, chisels and other tools made of
stone, hard, firm and close grained, bear-
ing an edge capable of cutting wood with
tolerable facility. This stone, (from the
best samples we have seen,) resembles a
horn in appearance, and must have been
brought from a great distance, as we know
of no such native production of the Atlan-
tic States.

The Narragansetts sold the Island to the
English settlers by their deed dated March
24, 1638. The seat of Indian power was
never transferred to the Island, but still re-
mained in the Narragansett country, and
on the Island of Conanicut. Mr. Wil-
liam Coddingdon when he came to look for
a place of settlement found a tribe of In-
dians on the Island whose Sachem was
named Wonomumetony. His wigwam,
stood on a remarkable hill on the north
part of the township of Newport. Cod-
dingdon applied to this Sachem to purchase
the Island, whose answer was, that Canoni-
cus and Mantannamo were the chief Sa-
chems, and he could not sell the land—
This Wonomumetony was the resident
Sachem, or Governor, of this Island under
the Narragansett Sachems. The place of
his former residence was called by the
English after his name, vulgarly abbreviated
to Tommamy Hill until about fourteen
years since, when it underwent a new cor-
ruption and is now more generally called
Tammamy Hill. Wonomumetony is be-
lieved to have been the heir of the Sachem
killed in the battle as aforesaid and who
submitted himself, his tribe and his lands,
to the Narragansetts. They permitted
him still to preside over the local govern-
ment of the Island, after it was reduced to
a province. Tammamy Hill may therefore
be considered as having been the royal
residence of the Sachems both before and
after the conquest.

We give the foregoing Indian history
of the Island as we received it, partly from
record, partly from circumstances, and
partly from tradition. The fact of the con-
quest is recited in the Indian deed of the
Island. The circumstances of the con-
quest were by tradition from Dr. TARRILL.
The location of the Sachem Wonomumet-
ony's residence, we have by other tradi-
tion, which, we deem conclusive.

THE GRAVES OF ATTILA AND ALARIC.

Attila died in 453, and was buried in
the midst of a vast plain, in a coffin,
the first covering of which was of gold, the
second of silver and the third of iron—
Along with his body were buried all the
spoils of his conquests—hatchets, spears,
gold and precious stones, rich stuffs,
and the most valuable articles taken from
the valuers of the kings which he had pil-
loaged; and that the place of his interment
might not be known, the Huns put to death
without exception, all those who assisted
at his funeral. The Goths had previously
done the same for Alaric, who died in the
year 410, at Cosenza, a city of Calabria—
They turned for some days the course of
the river Vaseuto, and having caused a
trench to be dug in its former channel,
where the stream was usually most rapid,
they buried the king there along with nu-
merous treasures. They put to death all
those who had assisted in digging the grave,
and restored the stream to its former bed.

Mr. Editor.—I shall make the above quotation from Murray, a text for a short discourse on the government of children. I shall first make some comparisons from our common mode of governing animals, with that of governing our children. No man of common sense would think it proper or advisable to defer the breaking of a colt to the harness until the colt was fully grown, or nearly so. Again, no one would think it best in halter breaking to first tie him with a long string, or small cord that could be easily broken, as it only stimulates after exertions to break stronger halts. Hundreds of like hints might be brought up as comparisons for our instruction in the government of our children; but the above will answer for the discerning mind to draw many conclusions from.—First, we should begin in infancy to so guide the young mind that all its necessary wants may be supplied as far as possible, without, at the same time doing anything that may cause not only unnecessary labors, but form and create habits that become injurious to the child, besides doubling the labor of taking care of it. One of the most foolish of all notions in the management of infants, is the habit of rocking them to sleep, or to stop their crying. Nature requires no such assistance with the infant, more than it does with the parent. It breaks up all regularity of Nature's demands. It stupefies the brain and sense of the child; makes it fretful and uneasy.—Like intemperance, the greater the excess the more its effects; a child may be rocked a few minutes once or twice a day to lull it to sleep, as the ten or four o'clock drum is taken, until habit seems to confirm it into necessity. But let an intermediate drum, be taken forenoon and afternoon, and that soon seems as indispensable as the two former drums, and so on, the more the worse.

Thus it is with the forced naps of the infant until it is uneasy except when it is rocked half the time. When night comes and the husband returns from his hard day's toil, his rest is broken up by the restlessness of the child, in consequence of its having too many forced naps through the day. It would be as reasonable to suspend infants and turn them round and round, like the old fashioned way of roasting meat, as it is to shake their brains up by horizontal turning and rocking.

I will now leave the infant hanging, or rocking, as you please—and take the young colt to halter break. We tell him to do this or that thing; if he refuses to obey, we do it ourselves rather than have any trouble, as it is of little consequence to us whether he does it or not; this is only the wrong string. As he advances in age and is more capable of doing something of more importance, we request him, or command him to be steady and punctual in his attendance at school, and other requests as reasonable, and require for him to obey.—We now begin to feel the twine slip through our hands; all small orders have been disregarded, and he feels no less compunction to breaking the twine, than the wrong string. Our colt is now large enough to send away to pasture, and as he is rather regardless of fences about home, we feel a temporary relief in sending him a term to some country school, thinking perhaps under the guidance of a stranger he may improve, and do better; but a child that has not been properly governed at home soon loses all restraint among strangers, and returns even worse than he left. So he goes now step by step, until finally fate brings him to a halter that seals all earthly hopes. He then looks back upon his past life, all seems visible to him; he sees the first cause that led him from duty, the first step aside from his parental government. He now stands a monument and a beacon, for parents to take warning from. Think, then, of the importance of commanding obedience, and teaching your children to love to obey, and the sad consequences of disobedience.—Teach them all economy, industry, and neatness in all things; teach them to honor the laborer in all honorable pursuits, and never to stare to lower their neighbor that they themselves may expect exaltation.

Mass. Pleighman.

Laws of R. Island.

AN ACT in amendment of an act prescribing the manner of proceedings in Courts.

Section 1. Courts of Common Pleas may on motion in term time order execution to issue in due form of law, forthwith, on any judgment rendered therein in any cause in which there is no appeal, and in the trial of which no exceptions are taken to the ruling of the Court; and in all cases in which there is a right of appeal or in the trial of which exceptions are taken to the ruling of the Court, after five days from the rendition of judgment, unless the appellant shall have within that time given bond, as now required by law in cases of appeal, or the exceptions shall have been filed and allowed by the Court; Provided, That said Court may, in their discretion, extend the time for filing such bond or exceptions, and for filing a petition for a new trial, when justice shall require, and have given to the Court not exceeding five days after the end of the term at which such judgments are rendered.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately after the passage thereof, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent therewith, are hereby repealed.

True copy—Attest—

A. POTTER, Secy.

AN ACT in relation to Railroad Corporations.

Section 1. The stockholders of any railroad corporation, incorporated within this State, shall, before the expiration of the term of the corporation, in which the stockholders are to be examined, examine the books, papers, and accounts of the corporation in which the stockholders are to be examined, and if any clerk or other officer of any railroad corporation, having the custody of the books, papers, and accounts of said corporation, shall refuse to permit any stockholder in such examination to inspect the books, papers, and accounts thereof, the person so refusing shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, to be recovered by an action of debt; one half thereof to be for the use of the complainant, and the other half for the use of the State.

True copy—Attest—

A. POTTER, Secy.

AN ACT in addition to an act entitled an act in relation to Railroads.

Section 1. If any clerk or other officer of any railroad corporation incorporated under authority of this State, shall refuse to permit any stockholder to inspect the books, papers, and accounts thereof, the person so refusing shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten dollars, nor more than fifty dollars, to be recovered by an action of debt; one half thereof to be for the use of the complainant, and the other half for the use of the State.

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True copy—Attest—

A. POTTER, Secy.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

The following amusing story was related to us last week: we thought it too good to be lost, and so repeat it as near as we can in the narrator's own words. Two of the parties—the butcher, now a very old man, and the boy, now in middle life—are still living, the one in Newport and the other on the island, and when they read the anecdote were quite certain they will remember the event.

Some years ago a thrifty farmer and butcher, residing on the island, allowed his hogs to stray in the road at a time when the law made it imperative that each hog at large should have two rings in his snout, and a yoke around his neck. The hog or fiver at that time was a man who constantly frequented the tavern; he saw the hogs at large and immediately secured the assistance of a companion, no better than himself, to assist him in putting them into the pound, and thus tax the owner with considerable expense. No sooner said than done, and the drove quickly feeding by the road side were put in motion, where they would or no.

The butcher's son, not nine years old, seeing them drive off the hogs, and knowing nothing about the law, supposed they were stealing and cried out: "Mister then's our hogs and daddy's gone home!"

"Well, so what the better for us," replied the foreman—"and what are you going to do about it?"

"Do about it?" enough to get them back in spite of you," said the boy, who turned into the barn yard and seized a small pig—one of a litter of a sow carried off—with which he ran after the drove, twirling its tail with a vengeance. As soon as the squealing of the pig reached the sow, she bolted, turned back and put for the boy, the whole drove following pell mell, the boy leading off with the squealing pig under his arm, and calling out at the top of his voice: "Lyon! Lyon!"

When the driver and his companion brought up the rear, the hogs were safely in the yard, the gate hooked and Lyon, the butcher's big bull dog, was keeping guard. They were rather disconcerted and while in doubt what course to pursue the boy told them that they had better "put." They did so, and as they turned away from the gate, one of them says to the other: "Mist' dat dog!"

The Michigan Central Railroad in their annual report for the past year, give a table of the farm produce transported by that company for a twelve-month, this as follows:—

Apples.....	25,912 bbls
Bacon.....	24,426 bbls
Beans.....	1,054 do
Butter.....	1,000 tons
Cheese.....	6,872 bbls
Corn.....	204 tons
Flour.....	11,673 bbls
Hops.....	2,104 tons
Wheat.....	807,707 bush
Yarn.....	200,931 bush
Cheese.....	145 tons
Cranberries.....	1,036 bbls
Dried Fruit.....	329 tons
Flour.....	416,864 bbls
Grass & Clover seed.....	342 tons
Hops.....	18,390 bbls
Wool.....	593 tons
Cattle (alive).....	4,012
Garden roots.....	1,045 tons
Hams, &c.....	628 do
Hides.....	274 do
Oil.....	110,205 bush
Plaster.....	2,613 tons
Pork, &c.....	212 do
Sheep.....	584
Horseradish.....	12,482
Lumber.....	12,377,534 feet

The New York Tribune in summing this up says, at a rough estimate it would make upwards of \$2,000,000 worth of goods as a common road wagon in Michigan usually takes to market, drawn by two horses, at an average, going and coming, twenty-five miles a day, and would probably average six days for each load, say four hundred and eighty thousand days, or the labor of one thousand three hundred and fifteen men and boys every day for one year, to say nothing of fuel, food and transportation of the stock.

Let the farmer reflect on this when he takes into consideration all the advantages to be derived from a railroad on this island.

It will be seen by referring to our advertising column that the celebrated pictures of Adam and Eve, by DeBute, are to be exhibited in Newport Monday next. These are said to be the original pictures—and we do not question it—and if so they are worthy of the inspection of all lovers of art. We are well acquainted with many of this Artist's finest works, and for exquisite finish they are not surpassed by any painter of the Modern French School. In Paris he has always been a great favorite and his portraits are particularly admired for their truth, grace and expression.

The Adam and Eve are spoken of by those who are well acquainted with them as fully equaling his finest productions.

It would seem advisable that particular attention be paid to vaccination at this time. In New York and other places there is a considerable amount of Small Pox raging, and as we are constantly in contact with places where it is prevalent, it is important that every proper step should be taken to escape from the contagion. Too many neglect vaccinating their children; this should be attended to, and even adults who were vaccinated in early life and in a satisfactory manner, suffer to be vaccinated again, but who on exposure suffer a severely from Small Pox. It will be remembered that the city authorities appointed an officer to vaccinate all who are disposed to avail themselves of the opportunity.

The Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune affirms that Mr. Masson, our new Minister at the French Court, has ordered a court dress, thus intending to bury his Republican extraction under the liver of the Imperialist. Absurd as it may appear, it is the more so when we reflect that Mr. Sandford refused to wear any other than a plain citizen's dress, and in that he was received and respected. But Mr. Masson, learning from one of the Foreign Ministers that a court dress would better suit the wishes and views of the Emperor, the suit was immediately ordered to the mortification of all the Americans residing in Paris.

A project is on foot to run the boats on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal by steam. The question has been agitated before the plans offered have not appeared feasible. The arrangement now is to rig them with screws, and the motive power to be supplied by means of sailing engines. A boat has already been prepared and will make a trial trip early in the season. The Erie Canal is also to be improved to admit of the use of steam, and if found practicable the delay now experienced in transportation will be greatly diminished.

The Sea Serpent has been reported again, and a long voyage, he having been reported off the Cape of Good Hope. He remains his size and activity, but this peculiarity, never before recorded of him, is now made public—his appearance was decidedly blue—shining blue, which change may be accounted for by supposing that he had just doubled the Horn.

We learn by the Fall River papers that the inhabitants of that village are inclined to adopt the city form of government. A committee appointed to draft charter were to report at a town meeting last Saturday, when a vote would be taken. The result we are unable to state.

There will be a lecture at the Atlantic House on Thursday evening next at 7 o'clock, by Rev. K. J. Stewart, subject, the Condition and Employment of Deported Spirits. It will be remembered that this is one of the courses in aid of benevolent objects and it is to be hoped there will be a full attendance.

At the Temperance Meeting on Monday evening at the State House some one cut off the gas pipe and the assembled crowd were left in darkness. The report of this act has not been discovered.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Baltic arrived at New York on Monday. She brings Liverpool dates to the 5th inst.

The Czar of Russia's last proposal has been rejected. Negotiations are broke off.

The Russian Ministers have left London and Paris. Instructions have been sent to the English and French Ministers to withdraw from St. Petersburg.

France and England are making open preparations for war.

Cotton has been active, with an upward tendency. Breadstuffs have slightly declined.

EASTERN AFFAIRS.—It is stated as a positive fact that several of the Conard steamers are taken up by the English government to carry troops to Constantinople. Six thousand men go from England. Others will be taken up from the different steamers. About 10,000 soldiers will soon be collected, to form part of the first expedition. There is no doubt but a brigade of Guards will form part of the expedition.

The 46th Regiment, that was under orders for Australia, leaving all the old soldiers at home whose time of service would have expired in a few years, is now directed to hold itself in readiness for foreign service, taking all the best men, and leaving all young soldiers and recruits at home.

The Russian fleet is understood to be concentrated at Kaffa.

A private letter says that the return of the allied fleets was in consequence of a scarcity of provisions at Sinope.

The command in chief is not yet given, but the names of Admiral Seymour as chief, with Sir Charles Napier, and Lord Darnley under him, are mentioned.

The combined fleets returned to their anchorage off Constantinople on the 22d, without having seen a single Russian ship of war during three weeks cruise. The steamer Niger, which had been sent to command the return of the fleets, met them close to the Bosphorus. Fresh troops and ammunition for the army of Asia would sail in a few days under the escort of the allies.

Orders were recently given by the French Government for three million cannon balls.

The official announcement of the Czar's rejection of the Turkish propositions has been received by the French government, and a communication to that effect has been made to the Ottoman Embassy.

The combined fleets were at Beicos Bay. Omar Pacha has effected a most important movement, having crossed the Danube with 50,000 men and divided the Russian army—the right wing of which is at Krajova, the left at Galatz, and the centre at Bucharest. Omar Pacha crossed in person at Oltenitz, and at last accounts was only two days distance from Bucharest, where the Russian force is weak.

A despatch received at the Turkish embassy indicates preparations for an attack by the Turks on Bucharest.

FRANCE.—In most departments of the military service preparations are ordered to continue night and day. Immense orders for ammunition, arms and accoutrements are being executed with all haste, and the assembling, organizing and inspecting of troops goes on ceaselessly.

Gen. Helissier is selecting 20,000 picked men of the army of Africa, and 80,000 is set down as the amount of the French contingent.

Great activity had also prevailed in the naval department.

At Brest, four sailing ships will be ready in a short time, and two steamers are only waiting their engines. Levies of seamen have arrived from all parts. The Ocean squadron will soon be ready to sail, and the squadron of reserve be in a condition to reinforce it if necessary.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 29.—It is said that the Emperor, who is fully aware of the position in which he is placed, will endeavor to avoid a general conflagration if he can only preserve his honor and his rights. The influence of Count Nesselrode is again in the ascendant.

AN ABSTRACT REPORT.—We learn from the Worcester Transcript that a man by the name of Laban C. Cane, formerly an expounder of the science of phrenology in Worcester, was arrested several days since in Hartford, for stealing a horse named Blackstone, and brought back to Blackstone, where he was lodged for the night in the fifth story of a house. In the night he crawled as he was, he took the bed-cord from his bed, and lowered himself from the window to the ground. He then stole a horse from Sheriff Taft, and rode as far as Uxbridge, where, being unaccompanied, he pitched to the ground, he wrapped himself in a horse blanket, and purchasing a ticket at the depot, took the first morning train for Worcester, where he was arrested by officer Warren of that city, and returned to Blackstone. His hands were handcuffed throughout all his travels, and he disguised his condition so completely, by means of the blanket, that neither the ticket master, conductor or any other person discovered his iron until after his arrest in Worcester. Cane was committed to jail in default of bonds in \$4,000, to await trial.

ENGLISH METEOR.—Those who wonder why English metons is held in such high estimation would no longer after reading the following from a London correspondent of the National Intelligencer:

We have heard much of the great weight to which sheep are sometimes led in England, and our belief was really staggered by some of the reports; but we really saw on Monday last, in one country butcher's shop, four sheep, which had been raised in Gloucestershire, whose weight when slaughtered and dressed for sale, was as follows: 250, 244, 216 and 197 pounds respectively. A shoullder cut from the largest weighed 42 1-2 pounds Two Lincolnshire sheep in the same shop, weighed 216 and 204 pounds respectively.

SINGULAR DETECTION.—A man named Silverstein has been arrested at Albany on charge of being concerned in the recent heavy robberies in that city. The circumstance that implicates Silverstein is, that a number of boards were found such as are used to wind goods upon. Upon one of these boards was an indentation, as if a man had used his teeth in pulling it from between the goods, and showing that the robber was minus two teeth. This happens to be the case with Silverstein, and he was arrested.

VALER OF PLASTER OF PARIS.—The late Philip Price, of Chester County, Pa., was one of the best farmers of that county, and first to use plaster, upwards of fifty years ago and it has been used continually upon that and other farms ever since.

Mr. Price stated as the result of an application of plaster to eight acres, that the land was worth ten times as much as it was without the plaster, and he has never tired of its use from that day to this through the effect of an application now is not so great as then, as a matter of course.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

Edinburgh Review for January, is received from Leonard Scott & Co., at the hand of Hammett.

The opening article is on Lord John Russell's Memorials of Mr. Fox, and the Buckingham papers.—The next is an exceedingly interesting paper on The Blind, their Works, and Ways. There is nothing to our mind more surprising than the skill and aptitude of the blind in learning to read and to master the various trades of life. Public Works in the President of India is a review of the conduct of the Governor of India. Government Education Measures for Rich and Poor contains some whole some truths. Here is one:—

We cannot conceive a more melancholy sight than that of a young, vigorous man, educated, trained in the present inefficient way—educated as soon as he is of age—going down to some thickly populated district where he has to deal with intelligent mechanics, any one of whom is far more than his match in that sort of science which before such persons is a higher, tridling required for a zealous pastor, who with the great social questions of the day. How will the young pastor's knowledge of rubrics and a few antiquarian questions of theology enable him to grapple with Chartism and Socialism? Granted that there is a higher, tridling required for a zealous pastor, who with the great social questions of the day. How will the young pastor's knowledge of rubrics and a few antiquarian questions of theology enable him to grapple with Chartism and Socialism? Granted that there is a higher, tridling required for a zealous pastor, who with the great social questions of the day. 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As two vessels belonging to a mining company, in New York were attempting to pass the reef at Watch Hill, on Friday night last, one of them—the *Bulrush*—struck on a rock and sprang a leak. The captain, finding that he would be unable to keep her afloat attempted to run into Stonington, but finding that he could not reach there, he concluded to beach her, which he did on a point of the beach called the Nappa, and she sunk in about twelve feet of water. The crew of the other vessel then attempted to come to their assistance, but on account of the wind and tide were unable to reach them and in attempting to land, some of them were killed. The *Bulrush*, the light-keeper, George Nash, of the Watch Hill House, Albert Randall, and a Mr. Rodman. When the men from the wreck were got on shore they were very much frozen; but with unremitted attention and the aid of a physician they were brought into a favorable condition. Before they could return to the vessel, she was taken possession of by a gang from Stonington, who commenced stripping her, and refused to leave her. The vessel was nearly new, valued at seven or eight thousand dollars, very little injured, and the cargo—copper ore—about forty thousand dollars. As to whether the men from Stonington will hold her, is a question which will probably have to be decided by a court of law.

A HUNDRED YEARS WAR.—Rev. Mr. Richmond, of Providence, R. I., whose present imprisonment by the Austrian government has been the subject of public remark, writes from the capital of Hungary as follows:—
A hundred years war has begun, in which America will be the final umpire in Asia, which is chiefly concerned; for the principalities on the Danube are not a drop in the bucket. Now the influence of America is great everywhere, and increasing beyond computation. I have, in the last twenty-two months, visited all Europe, except Russia and Spain; also parts of Asia and Africa, and am astonished by the advance we have made in the minds of all men since my former journeys of 1828 to 1831.

SHAVING THE BEARD.—A correspondent of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal says: "The more I reflect upon the mysteries of neurology and animal chemistry, the more confident I am that, while we are the least suspecting it, trifling errors in our daily life are producing important effects upon our corporeal systems; and I declare it is my deliberate conviction that the habit, which may almost be styled American, of using the razor upon the face, is sufficient to cause a large proportion of the lamentable evils which affect the human race in this country."

LAUNCH OF THE LARGEST SHIP EVER BUILT IN LIVERPOOL.—Next week will be launched the immense vessel which has been some time in course of construction at Messrs. Major and Getty's yard Brunswick dock. She is the largest vessel ever built in Liverpool, and has long been a source of admiration to those interested in shipbuilding. She is constructed on the North American principle, namely of soft wood.—*Liverpool Times*, Jan. 28.

A CHAPEL FOR THE POOR.—We learn from the Worcester Spy that Ichabod Washburn of that city is about to erect, at his own expense, a substantial brick chapel, for the free use of the public for religious worship. The building is to be 40 feet by 80; and in one portion of it there is to be a dwelling house for the Minister at Large, who is to supply the chapel, and who is to be supported by the Evangelical churches of the city.

A GOOD JOKE.—The city authorities of Marysville, California, recently passed an ordinance for the removal of outside stairs in that city. While the Council was in session a few days subsequently, the stairs leading to the Council Chamber were removed, and the dignified members of that body, according to the Herald, were compelled to "shin" down the posts of the building.

BREAKING OF MILLS.—An unusual number of mills have broken down within a few weeks. One of the machine works in this city has seven mills to repair at once, last week. These breakages are probably owing to the sudden changes in the temperature, affecting the nice adjustments of heavy machinery. A great number of railroad axles have also broken in the same time.

PAID IN HIS OWN COIN.—The Rochester Democrat says that M. B. Lowry, the notorious leader of the mob at Erie, was hoisted from an editor's sanctum the other day, and then flogged. He went to the office of the Erie Constitution to demand a retraction of some statement, and was dismissed in the above manner.

EXTREME COLD.—The mercury has ranged from 10 to 12 degrees below zero for several days past. Tuesday morning was the coldest. On Wednesday morning it commenced snowing, and continued to snow through most of the day, and then gradually turned to sleet.—*Kent's Patriot*.

THE PETERSBURG EXPRESS.—Chronicles the death of Hannah, a negro woman owned by a lady in this city, at the advanced age of 123. She died of no particular disease, but sank under the exhaustion incident to extreme old age. She was born in Powhatan county, Va.

A SON OF CAPT. RACKETT.—of schooner Cabot, at this port, from New York, was knocked overboard from the schooner off Point Judith on Friday night last, and was drowned. Every effort to save him proved unavailing. He was fourteen years of age.

BRISTOL PHOENIX.
We perceive by the New York Journal of Commerce that the Sugar Refinery in this town is to be sold at auction on the 1st of March next, at the Merchant's Exchange in New York.—*Ibid*.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—On Monday last week, Capt. Amos Eastman of North Conway, N. H., came to his death through the severity of the weather. He was found dead in the woods two miles from home, whether he went for a load of fuel.

MATRIMONIAL.—It is reported that within the next three weeks, three weddings in the "upper circles," will be celebrated here, the groom in each case counting over 50 years, the brides scarcely out of their teens.—*N. Y. Express*.

ON THE NIGHT OF THE 5TH OF JANUARY, a fire broke out in the public Lunatic Asylum of Bergen, Norway, and out of 368 patients, twenty-two perished in the flames.

CROCKERY WARE.—has advanced twenty to thirty per cent. in price, owing to the high price of coals and other materials in the Staffordshire potteries, England.

A LUCKY EDITOR.—John Wentworth, editor of the Chicago Democrat, has just sold a lot in that city, 95 by 150 feet for \$3,000.

A QUANT OLD WIFE.—defines egotism to be "suffering the private I to be too much to the public eye."

New York Grain Market.
No sales. The market has taken place since yesterday, and our quotations must, therefore be considered as nominal—ordinary White Long Island flour \$2.05, and Red do. \$1.92 a \$1.87. Rye continues scarce—sales at \$1.18 a \$1.21—the greater portion at the latter price at which the market closed buoyantly. Oats are more plenty, and with only a moderate inquiry, the market is easier, particularly for the common qualities. The corn market has steadily declined under the advance in freights, which restricts the export largely. Our quotations, as revised, are as follows:—
At a recent sale, 100 bushels of No. 1, 10 cents, the market closing with rather more tone, owing to the decreased receipts.

New Bedford Oil Market.
The market being a more entirely bare has been without transaction. There has been only a fair demand with slightly declining prices. The sales since our last include 1200 bbls at 60 cts, 600 do at 58 cts, and 150 do not refilled at 57 cts.

Erghen Market—Thursday last.
At a recent sale 600 bbls of No. 1, 10 cents, 400 do of No. 2, 9 cents, 100 do of No. 3, 8 cents, 100 do of No. 4, 7 cents, 100 do of No. 5, 6 cents, 100 do of No. 6, 5 cents, 100 do of No. 7, 4 cents, 100 do of No. 8, 3 cents, 100 do of No. 9, 2 cents, 100 do of No. 10, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 11, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 12, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 13, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 14, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 15, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 16, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 17, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 18, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 19, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 20, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 21, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 22, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 23, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 24, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 25, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 26, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 27, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 28, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 29, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 30, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 31, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 32, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 33, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 34, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 35, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 36, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 37, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 38, 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100 do of No. 263, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 264, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 265, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 266, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 267, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 268, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 269, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 270, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 271, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 272, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 273, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 274, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 275, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 276, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 277, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 278, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 279, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 280, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 281, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 282, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 283, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 284, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 285, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 286, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 287, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 288, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 289, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 290, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 291, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 292, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 293, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 294, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 295, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 296, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 297, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 298, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 299, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 300, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 301, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 302, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 303, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 304, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 305, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 306, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 307, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 308, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 309, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 310, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 311, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 312, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 313, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 314, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 315, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 316, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 317, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 318, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 319, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 320, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 321, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 322, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 323, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 324, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 325, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 326, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 327, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 328, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 329, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 330, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 331, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 332, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 333, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 334, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 335, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 336, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 337, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 338, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 339, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 340, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 341, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 342, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 343, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 344, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 345, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 346, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 347, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 348, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 349, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 350, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 351, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 352, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 353, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 354, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 355, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 356, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 357, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 358, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 359, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 360, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 361, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 362, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 363, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 364, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 365, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 366, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 367, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 368, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 369, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 370, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 371, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 372, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 373, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 374, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 375, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 376, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 377, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 378, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 379, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 380, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 381, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 382, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 383, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 384, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 385, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 386, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 387, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 388, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 389, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 390, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 391, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 392, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 393, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 394, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 395, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 396, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 397, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 398, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 399, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 400, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 401, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 402, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 403, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 404, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 405, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 406, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 407, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 408, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 409, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 410, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 411, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 412, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 413, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 414, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 415, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 416, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 417, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 418, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 419, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 420, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 421, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 422, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 423, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 424, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 425, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 426, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 427, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 428, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 429, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 430, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 431, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 432, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 433, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 434, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 435, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 436, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 437, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 438, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 439, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 440, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 441, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 442, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 443, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 444, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 445, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 446, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 447, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 448, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 449, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 450, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 451, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 452, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 453, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 454, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 455, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 456, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 457, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 458, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 459, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 460, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 461, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 462, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 463, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 464, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 465, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 466, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 467, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 468, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 469, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 470, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 471, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 472, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 473, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 474, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 475, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 476, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 477, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 478, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 479, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 480, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 481, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 482, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 483, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 484, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 485, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 486, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 487, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 488, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 489, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 490, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 491, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 492, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 493, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 494, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 495, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 496, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 497, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 498, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 499, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 500, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 501, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 502, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 503, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 504, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 505, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 506, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 507, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 508, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 509, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 510, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 511, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 512, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 513, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 514, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 515, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 516, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 517, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 518, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 519, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 520, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 521, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 522, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 523, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 524, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 525, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 526, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 527, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 528, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 529, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 530, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 531, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 532, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 533, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 534, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 535, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 536, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 537, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 538, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 539, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 540, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 541, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 542, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 543, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 544, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 545, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 546, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 547, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 548, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 549, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 550, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 551, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 552, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 553, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 554, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 555, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 556, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 557, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 558, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 559, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 560, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 561, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 562, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 563, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 564, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 565, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 566, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 567, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 568, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 569, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 570, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 571, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 572, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 573, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 574, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 575, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 576, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 577, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 578, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 579, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 580, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 581, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 582, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 583, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 584, 1 cent, 100 do of No. 585

